TASER

Protect Life

User Certification Course TASER® X26™ Conducted Electrical Weapon

Version 19 Released April 2013

TRAINING VERSION 19

With the release of Version 19 all prior TASER training materials and Training Bulletins are superseded and rendered obsolete

- The contents of this course must be considered and understood as a whole
- Archive prior versions of training materials and replace with Version 19

PROGRAM REQUIRES

Prior to beginning any class every participant ***MUST*** receive, fully read, understand, and accept and abide by the most current versions of:

1. TASER Warnings, and
2. Instructor and User Warnings, Risks, Liability Release, Covenant Not to Sue, and Agreement to Fully Indemnify form (the "RELEASE")

Each person ***MUST*** also complete, date, sign, and return the RELEASE to instructor.

The signed RELEASE must be returned to TASER

DISCLAIMERS

- TASER training materials may include videos or other information from outside sources for illustrative purposes to explain certain concepts and facilitate discussion. The inclusion of any video is not an endorsement of the video, its contents, or tactics.

- TASER does **NOT** recommend or endorse any of the procedures, techniques, tactics, or methods depicted or illustrated in these outside materials and specifically disclaims any liability for any such use, beliefs, or practices.

Agency Policy Considerations for Use of Force

- TASER CEWs are serious weapons and are to be treated as such at all times
- The TASER CEW is NOT a substitute for deadly force

Goal

To provide the basic operational theory and practical training to reasonably safely and effectively operate the TASER X26 Conducted Electrical Weapon (CEW).

SAFETY RULES

- **No live firearms in training area**
- ***Every participant is a safety officer.*** Bring all unsafe conditions immediately to the attention of the instructor. If an unsafe condition occurs or is noticed during an exercise, the student or instructor observing the unsafe condition will call, "**Stop action!**"
- All activity will stop when any student or instructor calls, "**Stop action!**"

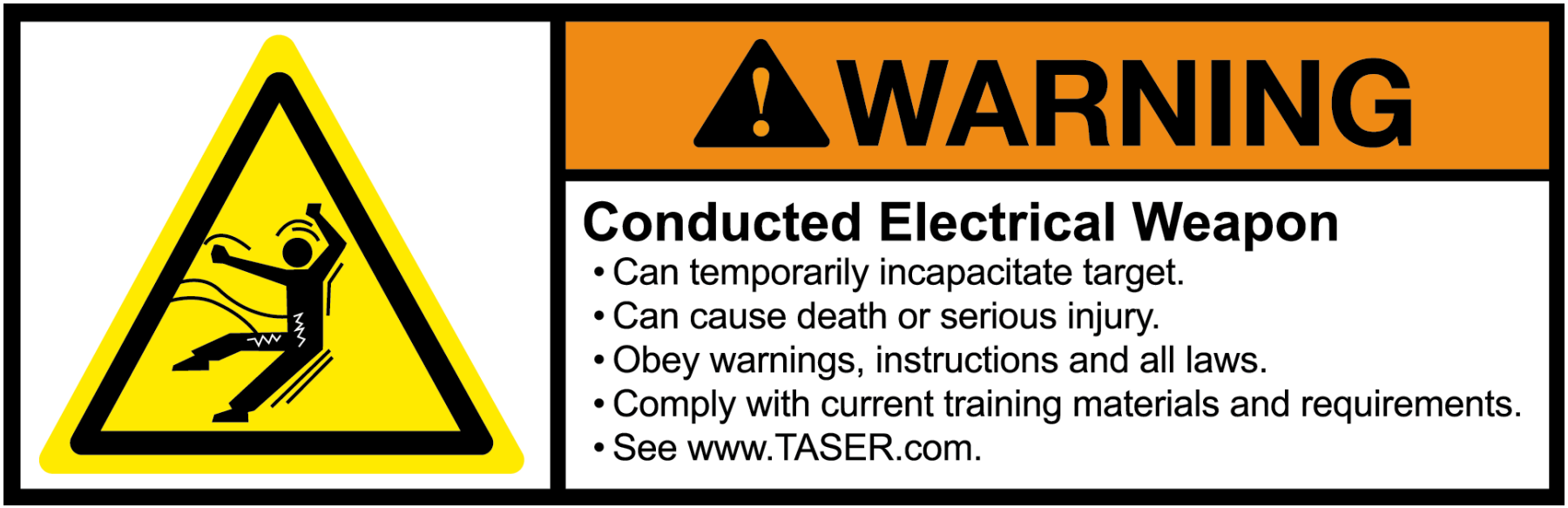
SAFETY RULES

- The safety switch of all TASER CEWs will remain in the down (SAFE) position unless the instructor directs students to arm the CEW or when it is appropriate to do so during a training drill or scenario
- TASER CEWs must not be pointed at any person or body part unless the instructor directs students to do so as part of a training exercise or when it is appropriate to do so during a training scenario

SAFETY RULES

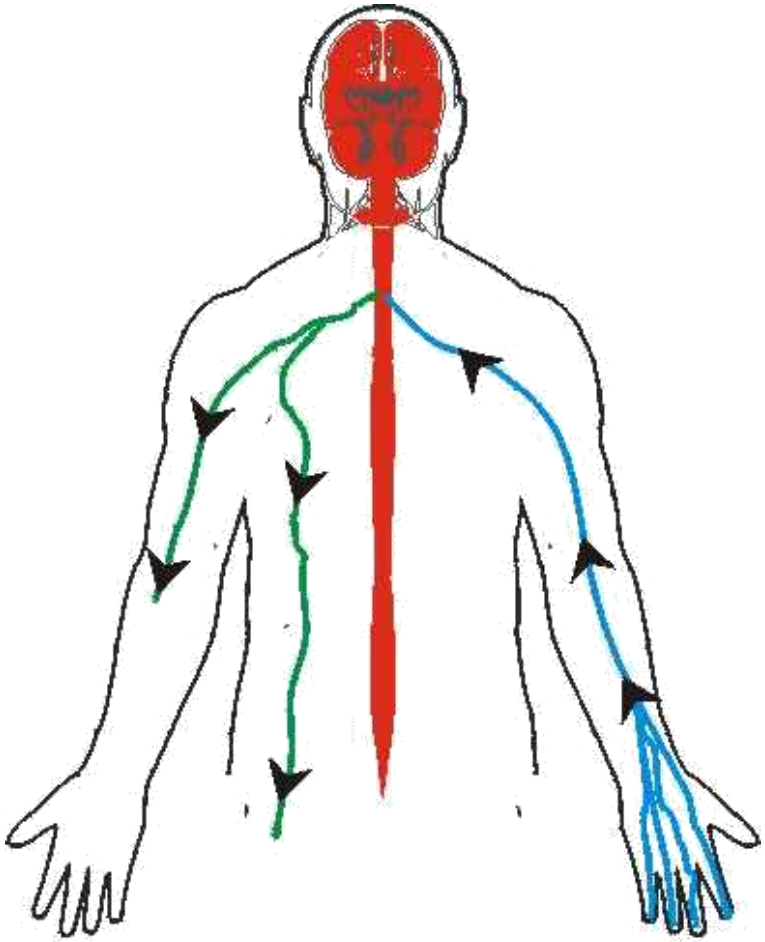
- A TASER CEW loaded with a live cartridge must not be pointed at another person or body part except during voluntary exposures
- An LS (blue) training cartridge must be used for simulation exercises when the subject being targeted is wearing a protective simulation suit
- LASERs must not be pointed at eyes
- Probes must be removed according to proper protocol

TASER CEWs Are Not Risk Free



At this time distribute, review and understand the current TASER product warnings

Change in Behavior



Nervous System

Stun vs. NMI

Central Nervous System

Command center – brain & spinal cord.

Motor Nervous System

Carries commands from the brain to muscles (NMI systems affect BOTH the sensory and motor nerves)

Sensory Nervous System

Brings information Into the brain (effected by stun systems)

Brief Overview of Selected Portions of Medical and Safety

Review TASER's CEW Research Index and other documents and materials contained on the Training DVD and on TASER's website.

CARDIAC

CEW cardiac risks are not zero.

CEW cardiac risks are sufficiently remote that making accurate risk or probability estimates are very difficult.

CARDIAC

Experts have identified the following key factors related to CEW cardiac risks:

- Dart-to-heart (“DTH”) distances,
- Amount of delivered electrical charge

The further a CEW dart is away from the heart and the lower the delivered electrical charge the lower the risk of the CEW affecting the heart.

CARDIAC

To reduce cardiac risks (when possible):

- Target the back
- Avoid targeting chest
- Avoid prolonged and repeated exposures

PHYSIOLOGIC/METABOLIC EFFECTS

CEWs produces physiologic or metabolic effects

- The longer the CEW exposure the greater the potential effects
  - Just like running up two flights of stairs will have a greater effect than running up one flight of stairs, or
  - Fighting, wrestling, or grappling for 60 seconds has a greater effect than 30 seconds, or 10 seconds.

As with any use of force, reasonable efforts should be made to minimize the number and durations of CEW exposures and potential resulting physiologic and metabolic effects

Physiologic or Metabolic Effects

Studies show CEW effects are usually comparable or less than:

- Fighting
- Fleeing

TASER Technology
Medical Testing

Numerous human studies have shown lower effects on human physiology as compared to some other force options

Go to www.taser.com for this and other related research

Avoid Extended Durations

Several law enforcement groups have set out 15 seconds (multiple applications or continuous) of CEW exposure as a significant safety point:

- Police Executive Research Forum (PERF), Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), and US Department of Justice (DOJ) (March 2011)
- Int'l Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) (April 2010)
- American Academy of Emergency Medicine (AAEM) (May 2011)
- National Institute of Justice (NIJ) (May 2011)
- Civil Rights Division, DOJ (December 2012)

PERF Guideline 21 (03/11)

“Personnel should use [a CEW] for one standard cycle (five seconds) and then evaluate the situation to determine if subsequent cycles are necessary.”

“Personnel should consider that exposure to the [CEW] for longer than 15 seconds (whether due to multiple applications or continuous cycling) may increase the risk of death or serious injury.”

“Any subsequent [CEW] applications [beyond 15 seconds] should be independently justifiable, and the risks should be weighed against other force options.”

CEW Emergency Dept Evaluation

(Journal of Emergency Medicine, May 2011)

Reviewed studies did not report any evidence of dangerous laboratory abnormalities, physiologic changes, or immediate or delayed cardiac ischemia or dysrhythmias after exposure to CEW electrical discharges of up to 15 seconds.

Higher Risk Populations

CEWs, like other force options, have not been laboratory tested on:

- Pregnant women
- Infirm
- Elderly
- Small children
- Low body-mass index (BMI) persons

CEW use on these individuals could increase the risk of death or serious injury

Physiologically or Metabolically Compromised Persons

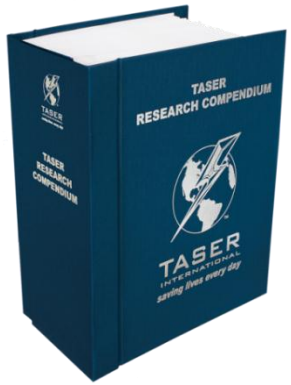
- Law enforcement personnel are called upon to deal with individuals in crises that are often physiologically or metabolically compromised and may be susceptible to arrest-related death (“ARD”)
- The subject may already be at risk of death or serious injury as a result of pre-existing conditions, individual susceptibilities, or other factors
- **Any physiologic or metabolic change may cause or contribute to death or serious injury**
- Follow your agency’s guidance and policies when dealing with physiologically or metabolically compromised persons

Independent Conclusions

All CEW users/instructors are encouraged to do their own research and analysis.

Some of the latest CEW Research can be viewed at:

http://www.TASER.com/research-and-safety/science-and-medical



Voluntary Exposures

Voluntary Exposure

- TASER does ***NOT*** require a CEW exposure for instructor or user certification.
- Voluntary CEW exposure is each agency's sole and exclusive decision
- Voluntary CEW exposures must only be conducted by a currently certified TASER Instructor adhering to TASER's training
- **Group CEW exposures are prohibited**

Voluntary Exposure

- CEW/NMI exposure involves strong muscle contractions and physical exertion similar to strenuous athletic activities, *e.g.* weight lifting, wrestling, or combat arts. Risks of injury from response, stress, movements, strong muscle contractions, physical exertion, falling, etc. while low, are not zero (see full warnings)
- Notify instructor verbally and in writing on RELEASE form of any pre-existing injuries, medical conditions, or individual susceptibilities
- All volunteers must review the TASER warnings and complete the RELEASE prior to any exposure

Voluntary Exposures

Instructors have NOT received training on how to determine if a student should or should not receive a voluntary CEW exposure. Thus, the decision is SOLELY and EXCLUSIVELY with the agency and individual student.

The Instructor has the authority to refuse to allow a student to take a voluntary exposure based on the student's pre-existing conditions, susceptibilities, or injuries; for any reason; or for no reason.

Voluntary Exposure

Benefits	Risks
• Instructor credibility as a leader and subject matter expert • Officers can better understand the effects of the CEW – For deployment – Confidence to go "hands-on" with a subject without receiving shock – Self-defense – Court expertise – Secondary exposures	• Stress, anxiety, panic • Exertion and effects • Strong muscle contractions and effects • Discomfort or painful experience • Significant injuries have occurred (**SEE FULL WARNINGS**)

Voluntary Exposure Guidelines

- If probes are fired in lieu of attaching spent wires or alligator clips, then eye protection is required for the spotters, volunteer, and anyone downrange
- Probes should be deployed from behind the volunteer (avoids face, throat, genitals, breasts, chest or area of the heart).

Voluntary Exposure Guidelines

Persons volunteering for a CEW exposure must either be:

- properly supported by two spotters so they do not fall, or
- placed face down on the mat prior to exposure
- **Realistic field probe placements only**

Voluntary Exposure Guidelines

Each spotter should hold an upper arm of the standing volunteer under the armpit, so that:

The shoulder, arm, elbow, and wrist are to be stabilized close to the body to prevent stress, tension, or torsion on the joints

- The volunteer can be safely supported and lowered to the ground after being hit:
  - Without twisting, rotating, or putting undue stress on the arm or shoulder; or
  - Flailing forward after discharge

Involuntary Reflexes

Voluntary Exposure WARM-UP

Prior to receiving a CEW exposure, volunteers *SHALL* stretch and warm-up as before exercising or athletics.

- Back
- Shoulders
- Arms
- Legs
- Torso

Warm Up Video

Volunteer Safety Requirements

- Proper matting
- Clear area of bystanders and objects
- Make area safe
- Careful probe removal using proper protocols

Subjects with pre-existing injuries, medical conditions, or individual susceptibilities should avoid CEW exposure or at a minimum avoid exposure to areas of concern

WARNING: FAILURE TO FOLLOW SAFETY PROCEDURES INCREASES THE RISK OF INJURY.

Voluntary Exposure Training Guidelines

- All Voluntary exposures must be field use realistic
- Utilize probe hits to allow students to remove probes
- Target different parts of the body to show different effects
- Demonstrate one probe hit with (three-point) drive-stun follow up
- Demonstrate difference between probe hits and drive stun

Spotters

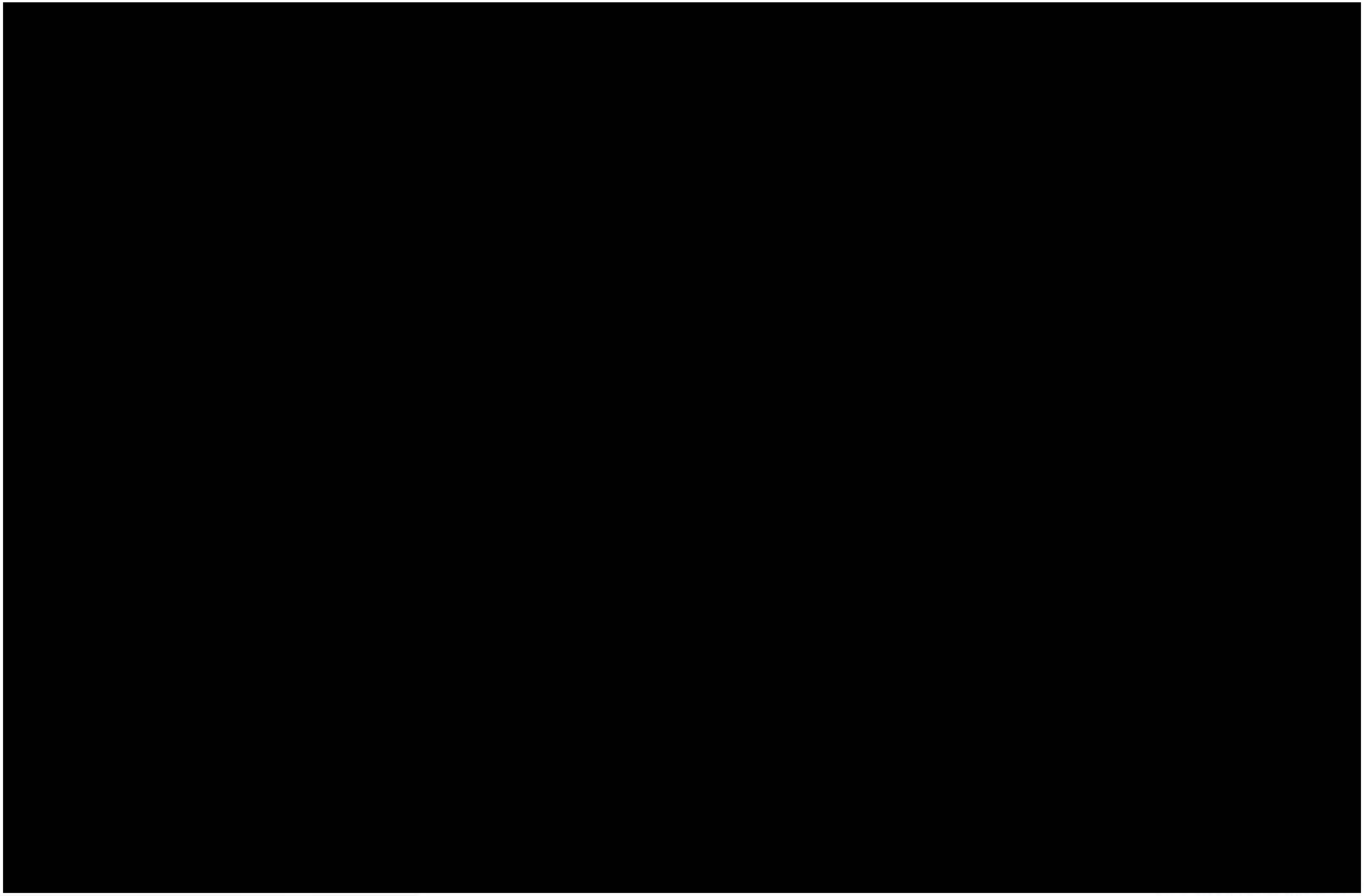
Probe Removal

Voluntary Exposures

After demonstrating the following exposures, remaining hits should be done with the volunteer lying face down targeting the legs, or other areas of the body if necessary to avoid pre-existing injuries, medical conditions, or individual susceptibilities

Back shot

Leg Hit



Clothing Disconnect

Small Spread

Hitting Items in Pockets

Hit Remainder of Volunteers Laying Down

CEW Smart Use Considerations

TASER does not provide legal advice.

“Quantum of force”

Basically means:

- Reasonably foreseeable (to the officer)
- Effects and injuries of a chosen force option
- Under the totality of the circumstances

4th Amendment Risk Benefit Standard

"[I]n judging whether [officer's] actions were reasonable, we must consider the risk of bodily harm that [officer's] actions posed to [suspect] in light of the [suspect's] threat to the public that [officer] was trying to eliminate."

Scott v. Harris, 550 U.S. 372, 383 (2007)

4th Amendment – CEW Probe Mode

CEW in dart mode constitutes an "intermediate, significant level" of force that must be justified by a strong government interest[1]

- Pepper spray and batons are also intermediate force options.

CEW against a non-violent misdemeanant who appeared to pose no immediate threat and who was given no warning was unconstitutional excessive force[2]

4th Amendment

"It is an excessive and unreasonable use of force for a police officer repeatedly to administer electrical shocks with a [CEW] on an individual who no longer is armed, has been brought to the ground, has been restrained physically by several other officers, and no longer is actively resisting arrest."*

4th Amendment

"…officers using unnecessary, gratuitous, and disproportionate force to seize a secured, unarmed citizen, do not act in an objectively reasonable manner and, thus, are not entitled to qualified immunity."*

CEW Probe Mode Guidance

(**Generally**) To use CEW in probe mode officer must reasonably perceive subject to be:

- An immediate threat of harm/injury, or
- Fleeing or flight risk from serious offense crime and the officer is justified in tackling the person.

Consider necessity of a verbal warning before deploying the CEW. Be aware of foreseeable primary risks and risks of secondary injury, especially falls from heights or on hard surfaces, ignition of flammables, or effects of intermittent clothing disconnects.

Beaver v. City of Federal Way

1. The use of a CEW involves the application of force.

   Each use of force [including each CEW cycle or 5 seconds of discharge] on a person that is a 4th Amendment seizure is the application of force and must be objectively reasonable.

2. Each additional CEW [5 seconds of] application involves an additional use of force.

   This is true of any use of force.

Beaver v. City of Federal Way

3. Multiple CEW applications [each 5 seconds of discharge] cannot be justified solely on the grounds that a suspect fails to comply with a command, absent other indications that the suspect is an *immediate threat or about to flee* [from a serious crime].

   This is particularly true when more than one officer is present to assist in controlling a situation.

Beaver v. City of Federal Way

4. Any decision to apply multiple CEW [5 second] applications must take into consideration whether a suspect is capable of complying with officers' commands.

This would apply to whether a suspect is capable of complying: physically, emotionally, language barrier, mental condition, etc.

Graham v. Connor Factors as Risk Prioritized Ranked by *Chew v. Gates*

Order of Importance – Potential for Injury Risk Importance

1. Immediate threat to safety of officers/others
2. Actively resisting
3. Circumstances tense, uncertain, rapidly evolving ("*pace*" of events)
4. Severity of the crime at issue
5. Attempting to evade seizure by flight

Assault Video

- Subject is an immediate threat
- Circumstances are tense, uncertain and rapidly evolving
- Serious crime
- No verbal warning (is this a problem?)
- Quantum of force (standing on grass)
- One cycle from an X2
- Verbal commands and an opportunity to comply
- Recorded on TASER CAM HD

Woman with Bat Video

Additional Force Factors

- Court may consider "the availability of [less injurious] alternative methods of capturing or subduing a suspect.” [1]
- Court may consider what officers knew about the suspect's health, mental condition, or other relevant frailties.*[2]
- Officer should give a warning before force when appropriate.

Clarifying the *Graham* Factors:

(Immediate threat to safety of officers or others)

Graham's "*immediate*" vs. "*possible*" threat:

"[A] simple statement by an officer that he fears for his safety or the safety of others is not enough; there must be objective factors to justify such a concern."[1]

- *Beaver* – "*possibly*" had a weapon under him
- *Brooks* – "*could*" have fled in car

ONLY "*immediate*" threats – NOT "*possible*" threats

Considerations to Avoid CEW Excessive Force Liability

Force decision must reasonably consider (as time and circumstances reasonably permit):

- Officer's reasonable perceptions of subject's actions or behaviors the officer is attempting to stop, thwart, or control
- Officer's objective for using force
  - Use CEW only to accomplish lawful objectives
- Quantum of Force:
  - Foreseeable risks of injuries or harm to subject resulting from force to be used
  - Foreseeable secondary risks of injury
- (When necessary) Give warning and reasonably perceive subject capable of complying with demands

Considerations to Avoid CEW Excessive Force Liability

- Follow “targeting guidelines” when feasible and use 5-second “window of opportunity” to restrain and “cuff under power”
- Every CEW trigger pull or 5 seconds of discharge must be justified under the specific circumstances of the incident
- CEW use is within:
  - Law (correctly applied legal standards of care) and
  - Agency Policy and Training
- Do not use CEW for:
  - verbal defiance
  - belligerence
  - punishment
  - horse play

Considerations to Avoid CEW Excessive Force Liability

- Fully document
  - Subject's threats, behaviors, and actions
  - Each use or application of force
  - Each CEW trigger pull or 5-second discharge
  - Each mode of CEW use
  - Each injury or allegation of injury
- Avoid multiple, repeated, prolonged, extended, or continuous CEW exposures[1] unless necessary to counter reasonably perceived threat(s) and it is justifiable
  - always document your justifications

Considerations to Avoid CEW Excessive Force Liability

If person is not an immediate threat or flight risk:

- do not immediately resort to CEW without first attempting to use negotiation, commands, or physical skills[1]
- avoid using CEW on person who is actually or perceived to be mentally ill[2]
- avoid using CEW on elevated risk population member, unless necessary and justifiable
- avoid intentionally targeting sensitive areas when possible
- do not use pain compliance if circumstances dictate that pain is reasonably foreseeably ineffective (usually due to drug, alcohol, or mental illness caused elevation of pain tolerance)

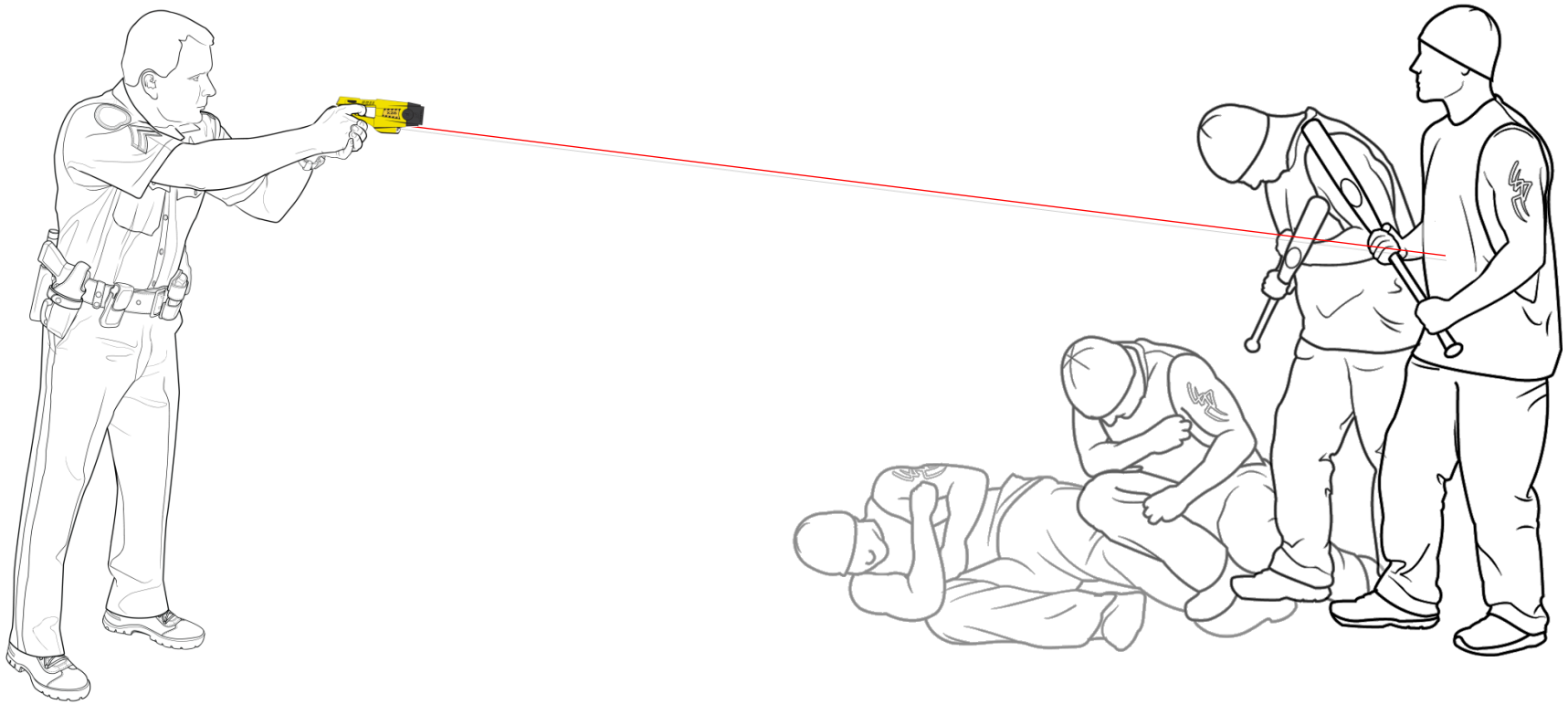
CEW Legal Resources

- AELE ECW Resources/References portal

http://www.aele.org/law/Digests/ECWcases.html

- www.CEWlaw.info for more information
- A Use of Force Matrix and Constitutional Timeline are in the Legal module of the instructor manual
- More use of force resource material is in the Support Materials/Legal folder on the Version 19 training DVD

X26 CEW

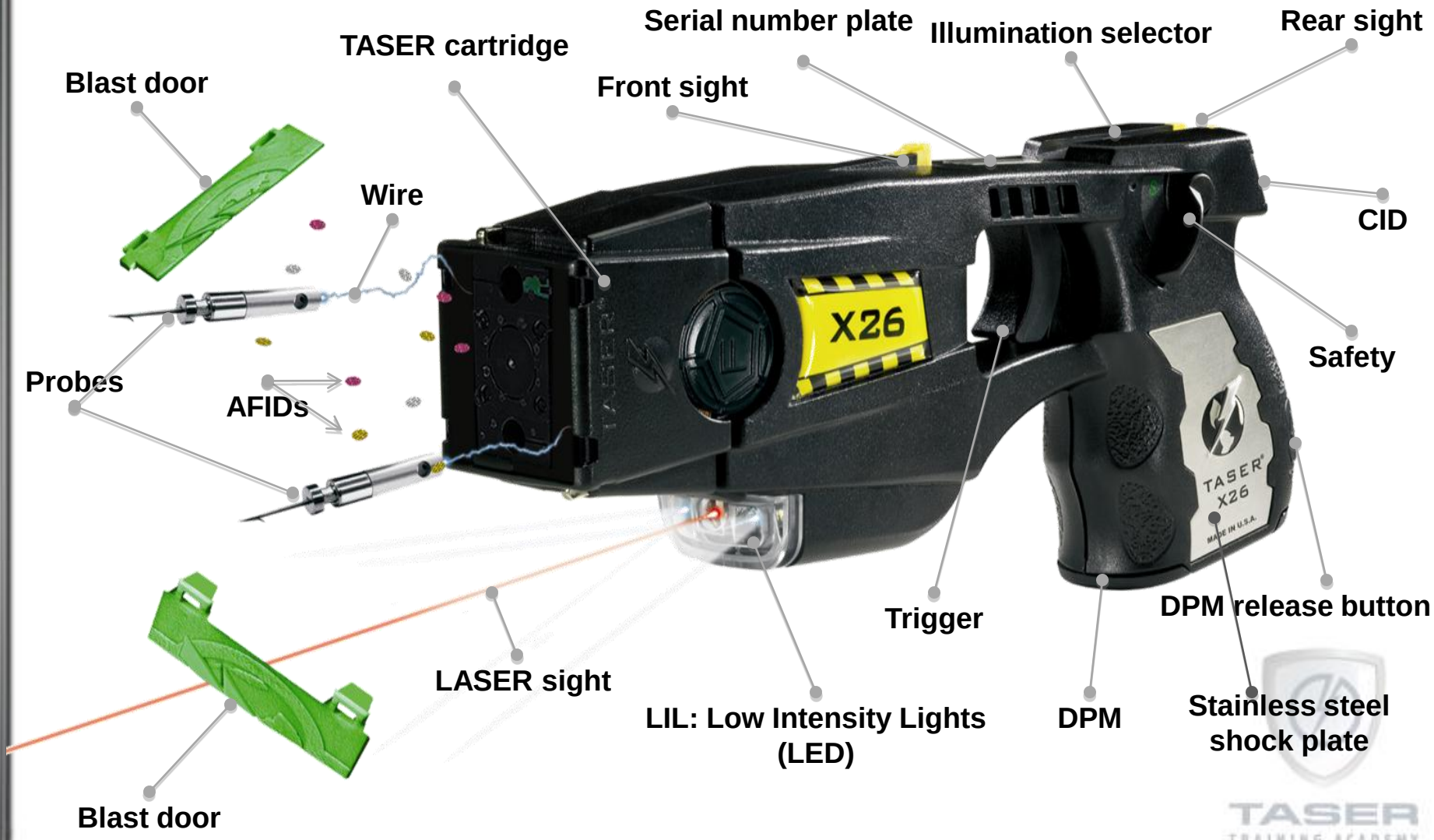


Conducted Electrical Weapons (CEWs) are designed to use propelled wires or direct contact to conduct electrical charge to primarily affect motor functions and/or the sensory nervous system.

The X26 is a software upgradable CEW manufactured by TASER International, Inc.

TASER X26

Constructed of impact resistant sonic welded polymer. Mass = 7 ounces.



X26 CEW Trigger Operation

- Single trigger pull and release discharges an electrical charge for a 5-second cycle
- Shift the safety switch down (SAFE) to stop a discharge (e.g., if accidentally discharged)
- Holding the trigger continuously beyond the 5-second cycle will continue the electrical discharge until the trigger is released. (The discharge will cease once the trigger is released after the initial 5-second cycle.)

Know Your CEW Trigger Operation: Continuous Discharge

- Remember, if you hold the trigger back, the X26 CEW will continue to discharge after the 5-second cycle until you release the trigger , as long as the battery charge is sufficient to support discharge
  - Does not apply to X2/X26P CEWs with APPM
- Holding the trigger back may result in continuous, extended, or prolonged CEW discharges and allegations of excessive force or elevated or cumulative subject injury

Ambidextrous Safety

- Safety Switch Down
  - (SAFE)
- Safety Switch Up
  - (ARMED)
  - Activates CID and selected illumination

Ambidextrous Safety

- The ambidextrous safety switches do not operate independently of each other
- Do not block the safety switch on one side of the X26 CEW while attempting to move it on the other side.
  - This can break the safety switch and disable the CEW

CID Display

- 06..10..04--00..01..27..01..14--26—20

- (First 3 numbers) Warranty expiration yr-mo-day (As of May 11, 2009 warranty expiration does not show on CID and will display as three sets of “00”
- -- (separator)
- (Next 5 numbers) Yr-Mo-Day-24hr-Mn (GMT)
- -- (separator)
- (9th number) Temp in Celsius
- -- (separator)
- (last number) Software revision

- Unit will display battery percentage for approximately five seconds when in fire mode, then will display two illuminated dots.

CID Countdown

- Counts down the cycle
- 05,04,03,02,IIII,00

  (with software version 20 or higher)

Illumination Button

- With the safety switch in the down (SAFE) position, use finger to hold the illumination button down for approximately two seconds to bring up display **(Do not use objects like pens, paper clips or knives as this can result in switch breakage or the switch could get stuck)**
- LO- Laser Only Mode
- OF- Flashlight Only Mode
- LF-Laser/Flashlight Mode
- OO- Stealth Mode (no light/no laser and CID is dim)

Batteries: DPM/XDPM

- 2 x 3 volt lithium energy cells
- Provides up to 195 5-second cycles at room temperature
- Digital memory (% life remaining)

DPM Digital Memory

- Digital memory stored in DPM contains calculated percentage value of remaining battery life
- X26 CEW interprets and displays this value on the CID

DPM Replacement / Upgrading

- Replace DPM when % remaining is < 20%
- Use for training until 1% remaining
- Dispose at 1%
  - Caution: Continued use at 1% or lower could cause damage to the X26 CEW

DPM Cautions

- X26 CEW must be stored with DPM/XDPM inserted at all times
  - Failure to do so may result in loss of time and date settings, software corruption, and/or X26 CEW failure
  - This also applies to sending in an X26 CEW to TASER for repairs or replacement

- If DPM/XDPM is left out for an extended period of time…
  - Software configurations in the X26 CEW may be corrupted and date/time will be reset
    - Refer to online troubleshooting guide

Firmware Updates

- TASER periodically updates X26 CEW operating firmware
- A Training Bulletin notification is emailed
- Firmware is programmed into DPMs
- All X26s should be programmed with the updated firmware ASAP
- Failure to update firmware could affect X26 performance and shorten its useful life

DPM Upgrading

- **Caution:** When a DPM/XDPM is replaced with a DPM/XDPM that contains a newer software version, a programming upgrade will occur
- A "P" is displayed in the CID during the upgrade process
  - Process takes approximately 45 seconds for V-20 or older. V-21 programming takes 10-12 seconds, V22 (released March, 2009) takes 6-8 seconds to upgrade.
  - During this time the X26 CEW must not be activated!

DPM Upgrading

- After programming has completed, the X26 CEW will start boot up sequence
- **Caution:** Removal of DPM/XDPM during "P" state in the initial boot-up WILL corrupt the X26 CEW software
  - CID will display a code of “E”, “H” or will be blank and the X26 CEW must be returned to the factory

DPM/XDPM & TASER Cam Gaskets

- Keeps debris out
- Must be inserted firmly
  - Failure to do so can result in disconnect

X26 CEW: Important Tips

- **System date & time is <u>always</u> GMT**
  - When you insert a DPM for system boot up, it will display GMT time and date
  - X26 CEW download software will compensate based on computer time zone settings
- **System "sleeps" after being armed for 20 minutes**
  - Helps avoid accidental battery depletion
  - CID screen will go blank and will not fire.
  - Re-arm by flipping safety switch down and then flipping back up.
  - This includes an X26 CEW with TASER CAM installed
    - The TASER CAM will stop recording when the X26 CEW goes into "SLEEP" mode (20 minutes)
    - It will start recording when the X26 CEW is reactivated
- **<u>X26 CEW MUST BE STORED WITH DPM INSTALLED!</u>**

Spark Test

- A daily spark test should be conducted once every 24 hours or prior to the start of your shift for individually issued X26
- The reason for the spark test is:
  - To check that the X26 is sparking
  - To check the battery performance
  - There are components in the high voltage section of some older X26 CEWs that are more reliable when energized (“conditioned”) on a regular basis.

Spark Test

- One spark (1/19th of a second) is adequate. However this is not a practical duration. As long as the officer sees a visible spark between the electrodes, it is not necessary to extend the duration. In most cases, this takes less than 1 second.

Spark Test

When conducting a spark test:

1. Follow agency protocol
2. Point in a safe direction
3. Keep body parts away from the front of the cartridge
4. Safely remove the cartridge (beware of static discharge)
5. Put safety switch in the up (ARMED) position

Spark Test (cont.)

When conducting a spark test:

6. Pull the trigger
7. Visually and audibly inspect the arc from arm's length
8. Put safety switch in the down (SAFE) position
9. Safely load the CEW before taking it into the field

Spark Test

When conducting a spark test:

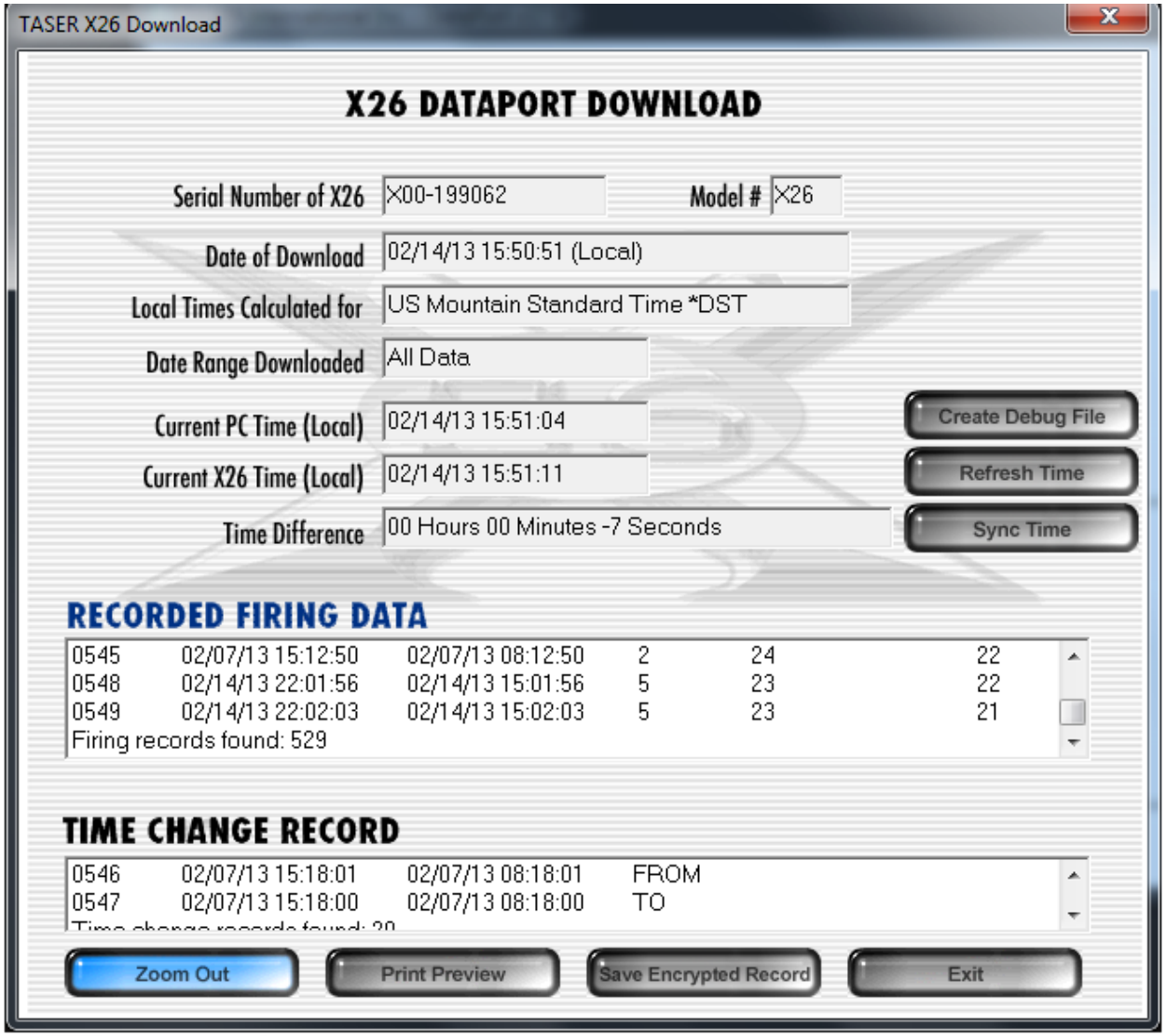
10. Listen for typical spark pulse rate and if pulse rate is slow replace battery (DPM/XDPM) and retest. If still slow, take out of service
11. Be aware of potential stress memory concerns of deactivating CEW in field use too quickly.*

X26 CEW Dataport

Connection Kits Sold Separately

- X26 CEW USB Dataport
  - Time, date, duration, temp, battery status of each firing (last 2,000)
  - Connection protected inside DPM slot
  - Encrypted data files
  - Date range downloads
  - USB plug & play

Download

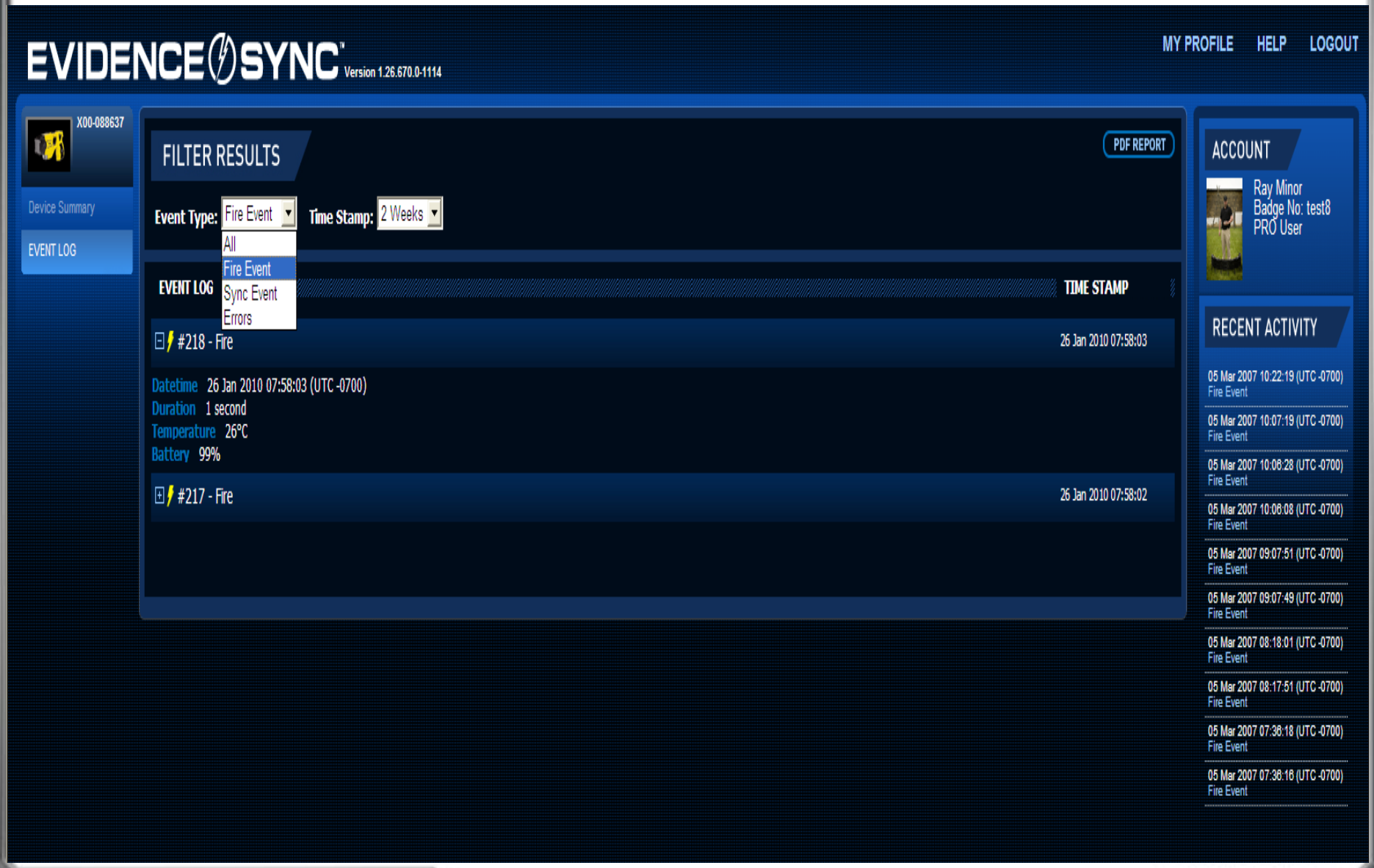


X26 CEW Download

using EVIDENCE.COM

Must use EVIDENCE SYNC through EVIDENCE.COM to download the X26 CEW

EVIDENCE.COM-Lite



X26 CEW Download Maintenance

Recommend conducting a quarterly download and clock reset

Attaching Serial Numbers to CEWs

- **Do not use metal tags**, they are conductive and could cause the energy to be redirected back to the user or CEW
- Do not use a vibrating etching machine. This could compromise the integrity of the plastic and introduce foreign material into the CEW's internal components.;
- Recommend: Apply paper or plastic labels with the serial number or write the serial number on the TASER CEW in permanent ink
- Contact customer service at TASER for custom engraving

NO!

CEW Radio Interference

- Interference from other electronic transmission devices in close proximity to the TASER CEW could interfere with the proper operation of the TASER CEW
- Place the TASER CEW several inches away from other electronic devices
- The safety switch on a TASER CEW should be placed in the down (SAFE) position whenever it is immediately adjacent to other electronic equipment

CEW Warranty

For X26 CEW warranty information go to www.TASER.com

X/M26 CEW Maintenance & Care

Agency will establish agency maintenance SOP

- Avoid dropping - sensitive, electronic device -- similar care of a cell phone
- Check DPM regularly
- Always store X26 CEW with DPM inserted
- TASER cartridges expire five years from date of manufacture
- Secure in protective holster, when not in use
  - Do not store in pockets without holster
- When an X26 CEW needs to be returned to TASER, download the data for that unit and preserve for evidence for any concerns from a past event prior to returning. Also mark the RMA form indicating the files are evidence.
- Avoid exposing X26 CEW to excessive moisture

Dropped or Wet X/M26 CEW

- If completely submerged, return to TASER

For all others:

- Safety switch down (SAFE)
- Point in safe direction and remove cartridge
- Remove DPM
- Dry X26 CEW thoroughly (at least 24 hours)
- Reinstall DPM
- Safety switch up (ARMED)
  - If discharges without pulling the trigger, remove DPM and return to TASER
- Spark test 3 full 5-second cycles
- If X26 CEW does not function properly, return to TASER
- If spark test is normal, return to service

TASER CAM

TASER CAM

- Can be used with any X26 CEW
- Replaces DPM
- Has approximately 1.5 second boot up
- 1.5 hours of video & audio
- 100 5-second cycles plus audio and video when fully charged
- Video: 320 X 240 Resolution
  - QVGA Black & White at 10 FPS
  - MPEG-4 Video/Audio Compression

TASER CAM

- Built in infrared light source for low light and no light capability
- When lens is covered the CID flashes “88” and the LASER will also flash
- Rechargeable via USB or AC wall outlet

TASER CAM

TASER CAM

Infrared only no LASER/LIL- complete darkness

TASER CAM Use

TASER CAM Maintenance

Periodically check and clean the lens with a cotton swab

TASER CAM II

- Released March, 2012
- Replaced original TASER CAM
- Records 4.5 hours of audio and video
- Approximately 1.5 second boot up time
- 640 X 480 resolution
- 15 frames per second
- Audio can be disabled in EVIDENCE Sync
- Requires EVIDENCE Sync to download

TASER Cartridge

Cartridges

- TASER cartridges are used in the X26, X26P, M26 and SHOCKWAVE CEWs
  - Available in 15, 21, 25 and 35 ft*
- All TASER cartridges have a 5 year expiration from date of manufacture

TASER cartridges are deployed by electrical arc. Discharging CEW, static electricity, or other electrical source can cause inadvertent cartridge deployment.

Cartridges

15 ft.
(4.6 meters)
Yellow blast doors
Live cartridge
Regular probe

21 ft.
(6.4 meters)
Silver blast doors
Live cartridge
Regular probe

XP 25 ft.
(7.6 meters)
Green blast doors
Live cartridge
XP probe

XP 35 ft.
Special Duty
(10.67 meters)
Orange door
Live cartridge XP probe

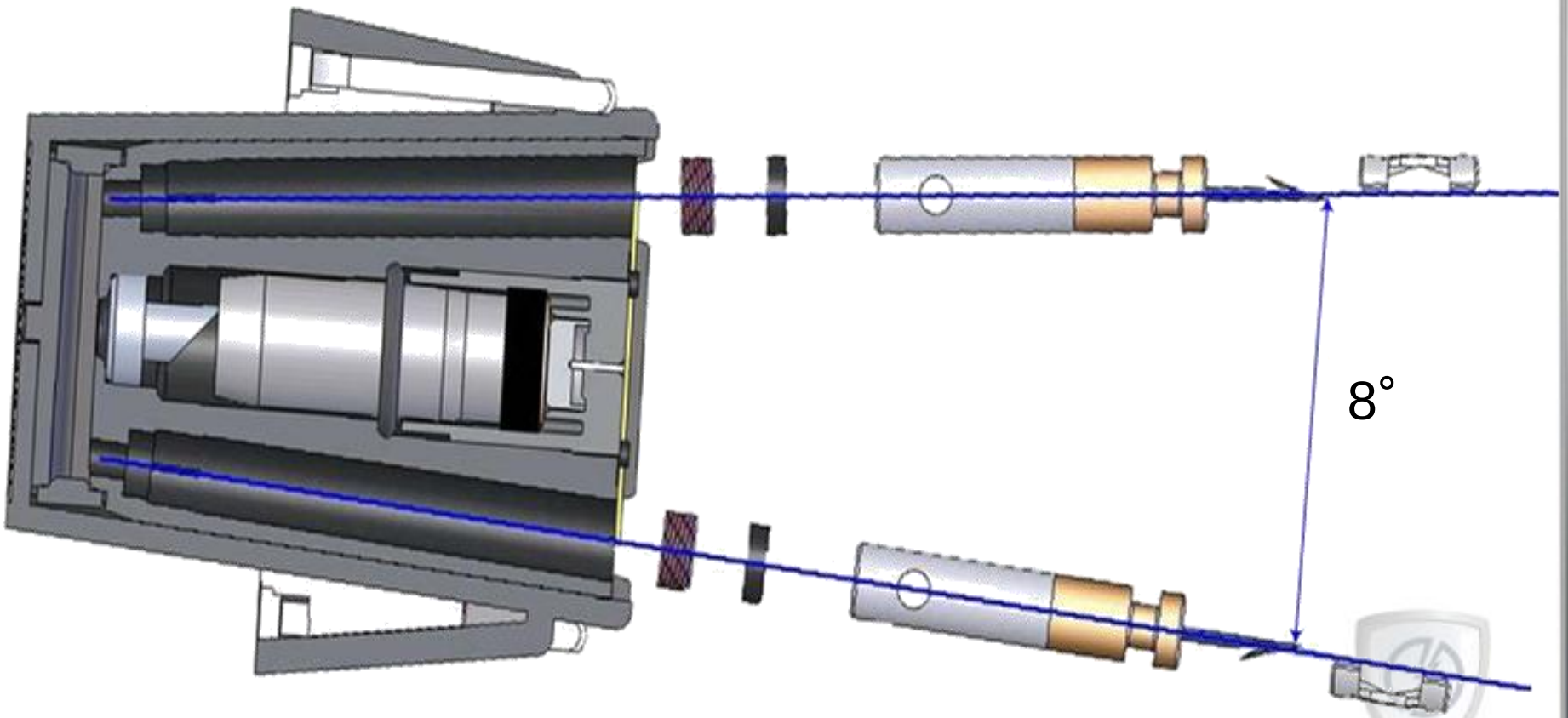
LS 21 ft.
(6.4 meters)
Blue cartridge/blue blast doors
Short probe

Cartridge Inspection

- Blast doors attached
- No cracks
- Locking tabs are not compressed
- Expiration date (cartridges have 5 year life)

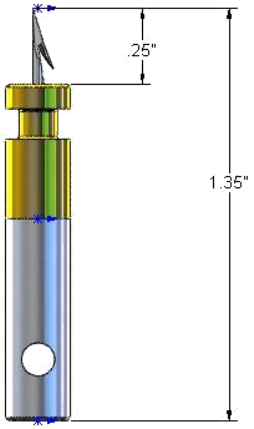
15, 21, LS & XP25 TASER Cartridges

The top probe is “horizontal” relative to CEW

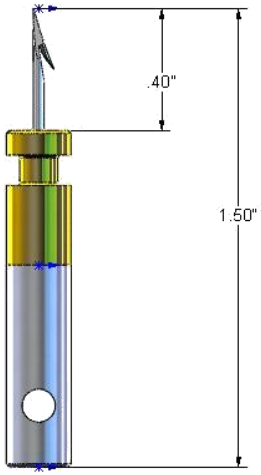


Bottom probe 8-degrees down

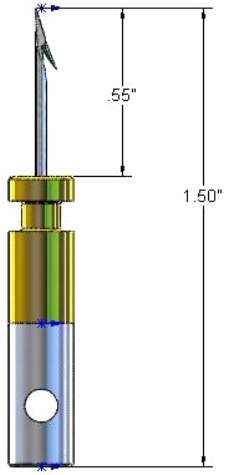
TASER Cartridge Probe Assembly



DART ASSEMBLY TRAINING.



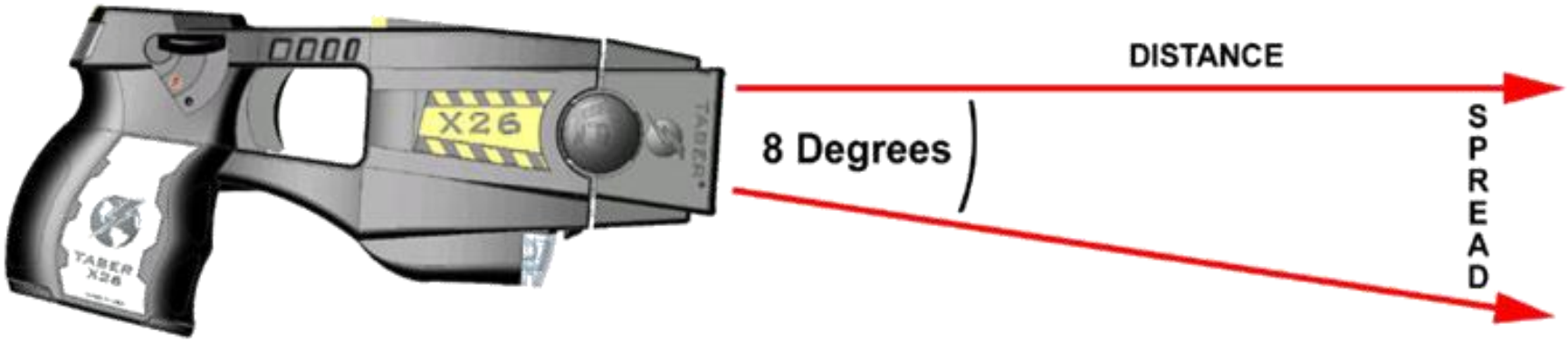
DART ASSEMBLY REGULAR.



DART ASSEMBLY XP.

TASER Cartridge Probe Spread For 15, 21 & 25 Foot Cartridges

- Rule of thumb: ~1 foot (.3 m) spread for every 7 feet (2.1 m) of travel

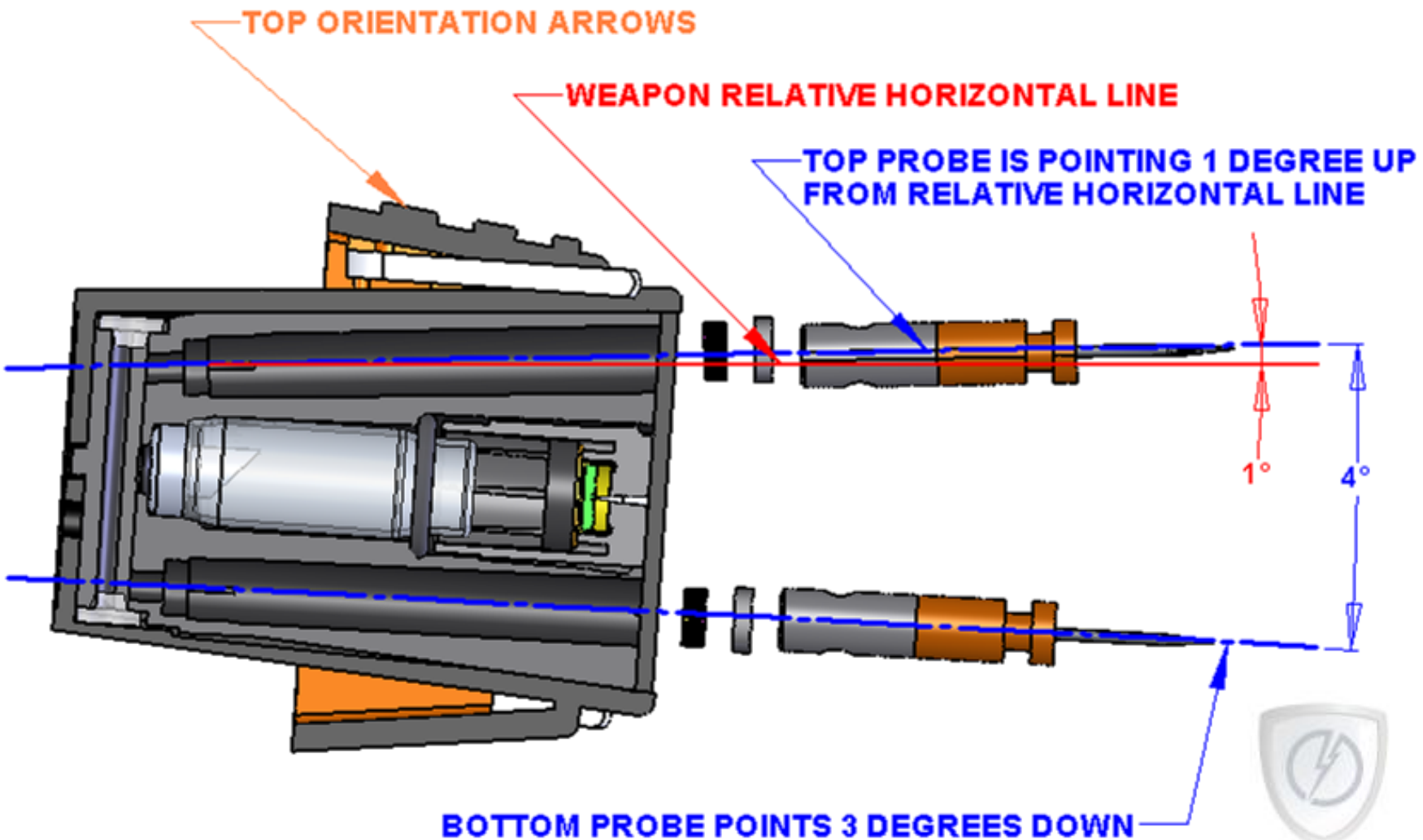


	(m)	.6m	1.5m	2.1m	3m	4.5m	6.4m	7.6m
Target Distance (ft)		**2′**	**5'**	**7'**	**10'**	**15′**	**21′**	**25′**
Spread (in)		**4″**	**9"**	**13"**	**18"**	**26"**	**36″**	**38″**
	(cm)	**10cm**	**23cm**	**33cm**	**46cm**	**66cm**	**91cm**	**109cm**

XP 35 ft

Special Duty
(10.67 meters)
Orange door
Live cartridge XP
probe

XP35 TASER Cartridge



Probe Trajectory
For XP35 Special Duty Cartridge

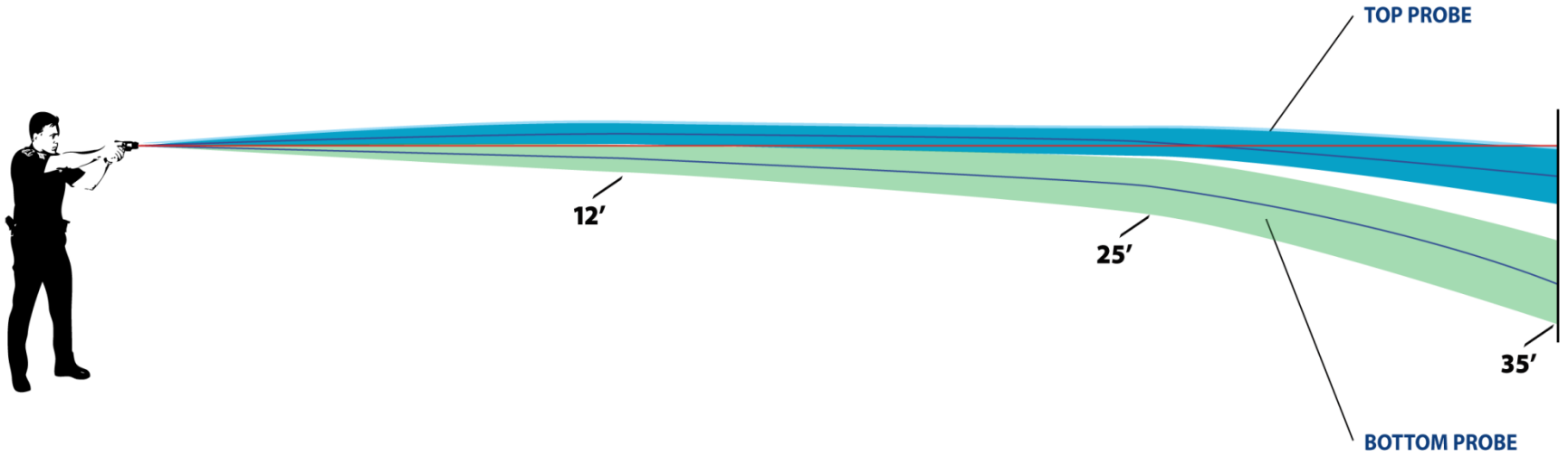
CARTRIDGE TRAJECTORY:

35′ CARTRIDGE

WARNING:

At distances less than 25′, the top probe travels above the laser sight point up to a maximum of approximately 4″ at a distance of 12′. Adjust your aim accordingly at these distances to avoid hitting sensitive body areas.

See graphic representation below.



AVERAGE DART TRAJECTORY IN CORRELATION TO A LASER SIGHT LINE			
DEPLOYMENT	12′ (3.66 m)	25′ (7.62 m)	35′ (10.67 m)
TOP PROBE AVERAGE	+ 4.0″ (10.16 cm)	+ 0.7″ (1.78 cm)	- 8.0″ (-20.32 cm)
BOTTOM PROBE AVERAGE	- 3.0″ (7.62 cm)	- 16.0″ (-40.64 cm)	- 34.0″ (-86.36 cm)

Average Probe Trajectory — Laser Sight Line — Top Probe *(97% of probes fall within this area)* — Bottom Probe *(97% of probes fall within this area)*

Cannot Discharge

May Discharge (but not reliably)

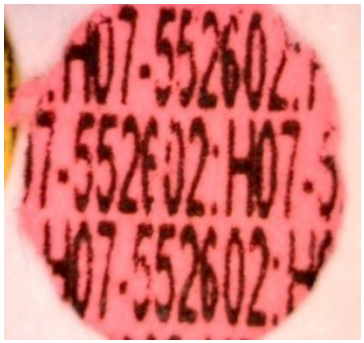
Wires

- Steel with insulated coating
- Can break easily if stepped on or pulled
- Inadvertent contact with wires or the probe during discharge can result in electrical shock

Wires

- TASER operator should advise officers to avoid wires during restraint
- Avoid crossing wires when multiple TASER CEWs are deployed

AFIDs



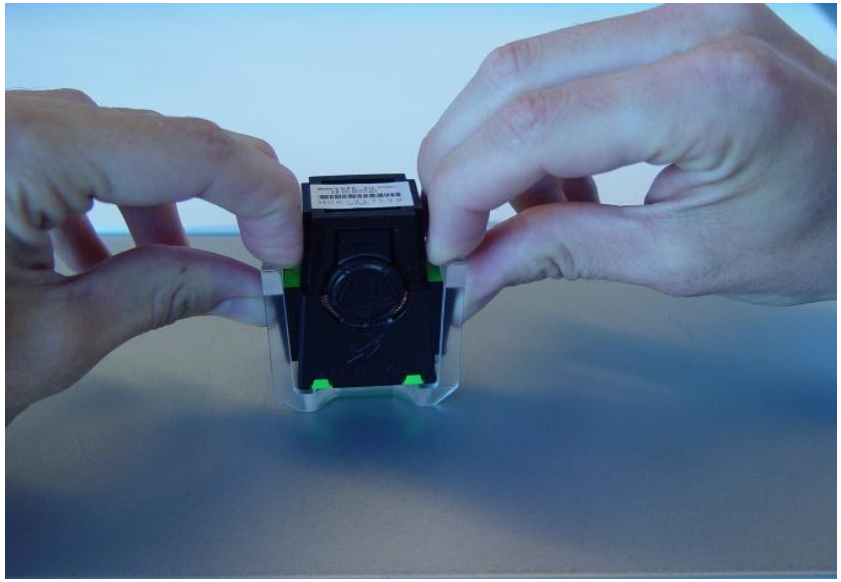
- Each cartridge contains 20-30 Anti-Felon Identification Tags (AFIDs)with the cartridge serial number printed on them
- Cartridges manufactured after November 2009 have the serial number and 2D bar code LASER engraved onto the back of the cartridge

TASER Cartridge Shipping Covers

- On cartridges for safe shipping
- Do not attempt to load a cartridge with the cover in place onto a TASER CEW

Covers should be removed prior to cartridges being taken into the field

Cartridge Cover removal



Pull out the sides of the cartridge shipping cover with index and middle fingers

Push up on cartridge with thumbs

Loading TASER Cartridges

Hold the TASER cartridge by the sides while keeping all body parts away from the front

- be cautious of inadvertent cartridge deployment

Loading TASER Cartridges

- Ensure the safety switch is in the down (SAFE) position
- Point the X26 CEW in a safe direction
- Insert the TASER cartridge into the deployment bay until it is seated

Cartridge Safety

- Deployed by electrical discharge
- Can be discharged by static electricity (TASER cartridge only)
- Keep hands away from the front of cartridges
- Do not inadvertently point cartridges at yourself or at anyone else

Improperly Replacing Blast Doors

Improperly Replacing Blast Doors

Tactical Considerations

Holster: Pros & Cons

Support Side Carry	Dominant Side Carry
+ Lower Risk of Drawing Wrong Weapon Under Stress	+ Weapon Retention
+ Hip crossdraw = Faster Engagement on Target	
+ Easier ID as a CEW By Other Officers	**Higher risk of weapon confusion**
Weapon retention issues, depending on DT training	**Known incidents of shootings by mistaken weapon confusion**

Refer to your department's tactical experts to make your own policy on how to carry, holster, and deploy the TASER CEW

Flammability

TASER CEW can ignite explosive materials, liquids, fumes, gases, vapors, or other flammable substances, gels, and materials

Gasoline, sewer gases, meth labs, flammable personal defense sprays, hair gels, butane lighters, etc.

Flammability

- Personal Defense Sprays
  - Some propulsion agents (carriers) are flammable
  - Some carriers are alcohol and oil based

Probe Placement

Line Up The CEW With The Target

- Keep CEW in line with target
- Get both probes on target
- May need to angle so bottom probe hits leg
- May need to turn CEW sideways if subject is laying down

TARGETING

- Avoid intentionally targeting the CEW on sensitive areas of the body such as the head, throat, breast, chest or area of the heart, genitals, or known pre-existing injury areas without legal justification.
- The preferred target areas are below the neck area for back shots and the lower center mass (below chest or heart area) for front shots

  - Avoid sensitive areas

Preferred Target Zone Rear
(when possible)

Below neck (blue zone)

- Large muscles
- Avoid head

The back is always the preferred target area when reasonably practicable under the totality of circumstances of the incident.

Preferred Target Zone Front (when possible)

Lower torso (blue zone below chest)

- More effective
  - Split the belt line
  - Larger muscles
- Reduces risk of hitting sensitive body areas (see current product warnings)
- Increases dart-to-heart (DTH) safety margin distances
- Do not intentionally target genitals

Probe Placement

- Deploy per department SOP
- Greater probe spread generally increases effectiveness
  - "Incapacitation by all measures was found to be a function of spread; generally increasing in effectiveness up to spreads between 9 and 12 in. There were notable differences between front and back exposures, with front exposures not leading to full incapacitation of the upper extremities regardless of probe spread.“[1]
  - If practical, minimum four-inch spread to have some effect
  - Narrow probe spreads typically are more effective if one probe is above the belt and the other probe is below the belt

Neuro-Muscular Incapacitation (NMI)

- There are different levels of NMI ranging from limited area effects to significant body lockup
- The greater probe spread, the higher likelihood of NMI
- CEWs may not achieve total NMI incapacitation
- Subject may maintain muscle control, particularly in arms and legs (depending on many factors, including probe locations)
- Be prepared with other force options including a drive-stun follow up to spread NMI over a wider area if necessary and reasonably appropriate
- Drive stun alone usually will not achieve NMI, only localized pain

Probe Placement

- If practicable, deploy probes at suspect's back:
  - Clothing fits tighter
  - Surprise factor
  - Stronger muscles – usually even more overwhelming
- Aim at preferred target zones
- Avoid sensitive areas of the body

Probe Placement

Video learning points:

- Aimed at open front of unzipped jacket
- Utilized physical cover and cover officers
- Custody plan in place prior to deployment
- Suspect taken into custody during the TASER CEW cycle

Probe Placement

Probe Placement

- Try to aim where clothing fits more tightly like the back or rear
- XP cartridges are more effective in reducing clothing disconnects

Probe Placement

Electrical arc can penetrate SOME soft body armor and may jump up through clothing up to approximately 1.5 – 2 inches total or approximately 0.75 – 1 inch per probe

Arcing Distance

Factors that may reduce the arcing (jumping) distance:

- 25 foot & 35 foot cartridges
  - Thinner wire insulation
  - Longer wires = more resistance
- Wires touch
- Wires fall on conductive surface such as concrete or wet grass

Some Causes of Limited Effectiveness

- Miss or single dart hit
- Incomplete, broken, or intermittent circuit
- Loose or thick clothing
- Low nerve or muscle mass
- Obese subject
- Limited probe spread
- Wires break
- Operator error

“Silence is Golden”

- Arcing electricity is noticeably louder when electrical charge is not being delivered to a subject
- Non-conductive targets are loud
- Use conductive targets in training

“Silence is Golden”

- No change in subject behavior + loud arc = bad connection or TASER CEW use is ineffective
- Reload (M26/X26/X26P CEW) and target different area or 3-point drive stun follow up with cartridge still attached

Loud Arc = Bad Connection

Conducted Energy Weapon
Evaluation Project

Less Than 100%

Probe Spreads

Tactical Considerations

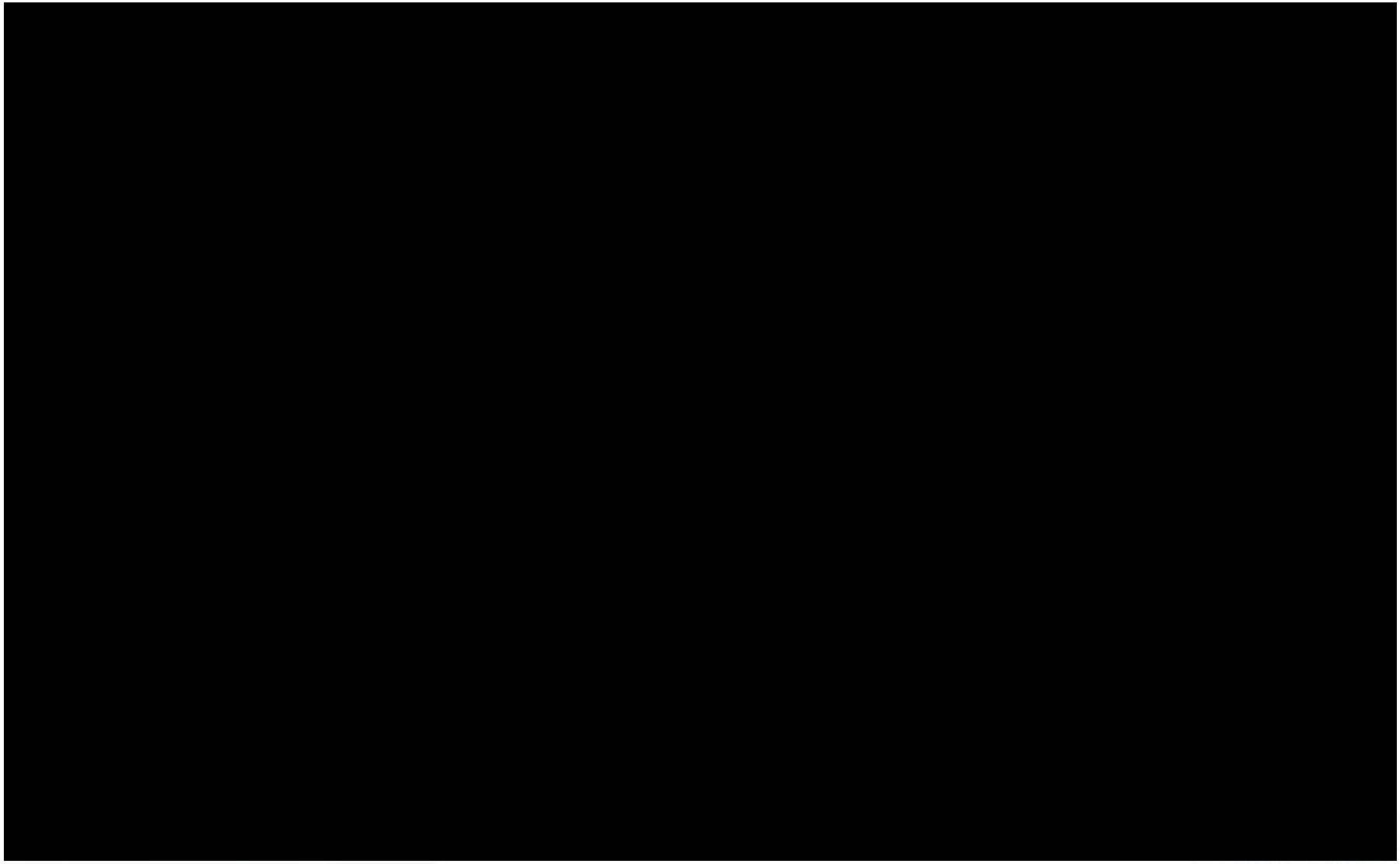
- If practical, attempt to:
  - gain compliance using verbal commands
  - use negotiation or commands before moving to CEW
- Verbal commands, display of TASER CEW, turning on the LASER, or arc display may gain compliance

Jail Video

Injuries From Falls

- NMI frequently causes subject to fall
- Falls are often uncontrolled and subject is often unable to protect or catch himself
- Falls, even from ground level, can cause serious injuries or death
- Consider the environment (including the ground surface) and the likelihood of a fall related injury
- Consider intermittent connections/effects, such as intermittent clothing disconnects

Intermittent Connection



Increased Deployment Risk Examples

Subject:

- on an elevated position or platform
- running or under momentum
- operating vehicle or machinery
- in flammable or explosive environment

Increased Deployment Risks Video

Video Learning Points

- Elevated position
- Subject climbing over rail
- Loose clothing

Suicidal Inmate Video

Increased Deployment Risk Examples

- Obviously pregnant
- In water, mud, muck (drowning risk)
- Sensitive target areas
- Obviously frail or infirm
- Low body mass
- Probes in heart area or chest area
- Extended, repeated, or continuous discharges

Tactical Considerations

- Avoid "TASER CEW over-dependence"
- Have reasonable and appropriate force options available when practical
- Consider cover and distance tactics
- When practical:
  - have at least one back-up officer present to control/cuff under power
  - optimize choice of landing zone
  - deploy to back (rather than front)

Contingencies

- CEW may have limited or no effect
- No weapon system will operate or be effective all of the time
- A CEW or cartridge may not fire or be effective
- Be prepared to transition to other force options

Dud?

Probe Placement

(Does not apply to 35 ft cartridges)

- Deployment range from point blank to 15, 21, or 25 feet depending on cartridge

- Preferred range = 7 to 15 feet from target for probe spread, officer safety, and accuracy

Deployment Distance Considerations

Deployments from 0-7 feet (0-2 meters):

- Higher hit probability
- Limited probe spread = low amount of muscle mass affected
- Short reactionary distance

Deployment Distance Considerations

Deployments from 0-7 feet (0-2 meters):

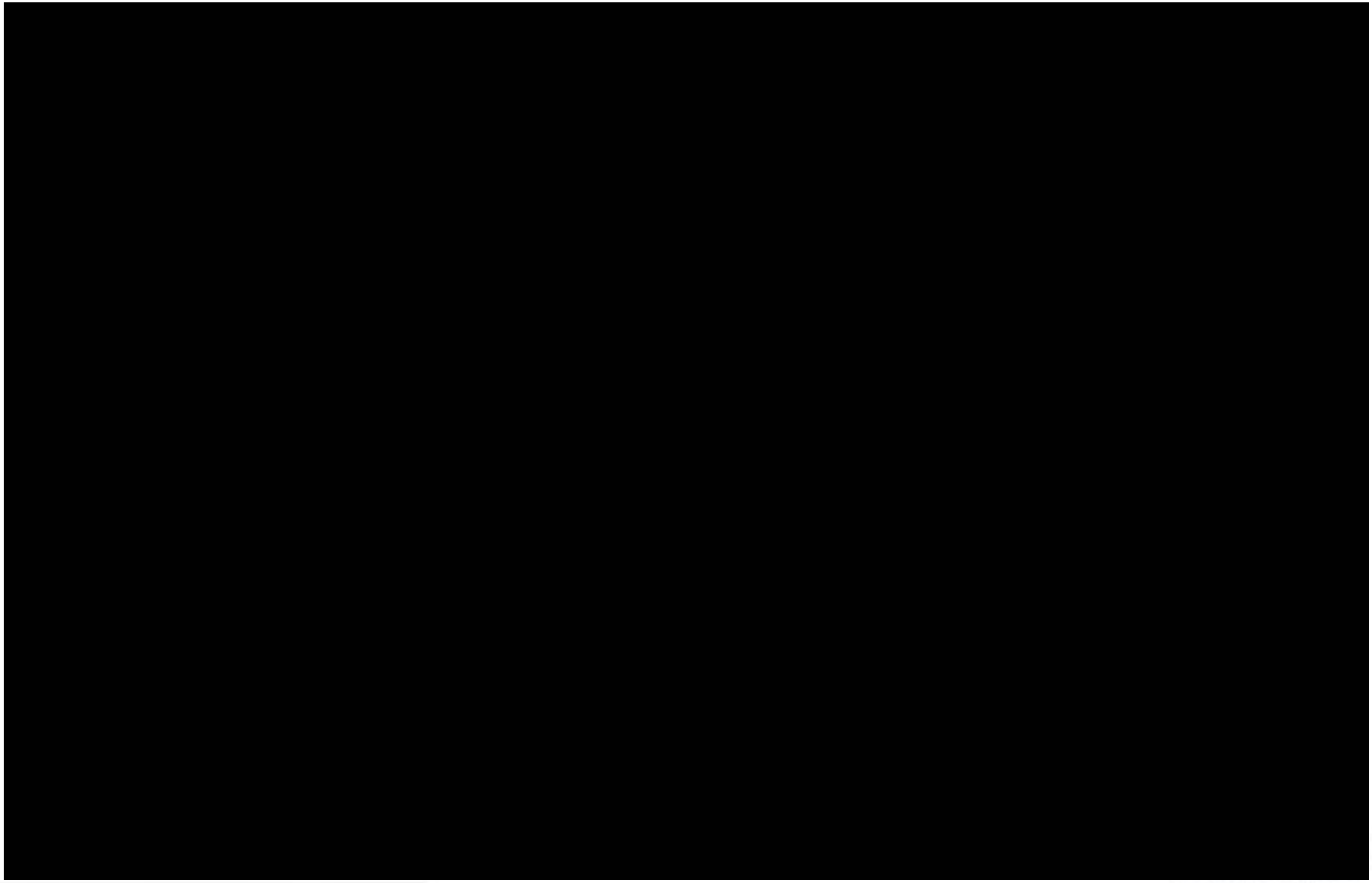
- Consider targeting the waist area to "split the belt line":
  - Affect core muscles needed for balance
- Avoid probes near the heart or in chest:
  - Low probability of NMI
  - Increases dart-to-heart safety distance

Close Distance Video

Video Learning Points

- Both probes in the chest
- Little spread
- Some effect but not NMI
- Subject able to pull out probes

Close Distance



Deployment Distance Considerations

Deployments from 7-15 feet (2-4.5 meters):

- Higher hit probability
- Good probe spread = good amount of muscle affected
- Slack in wires (with 21 or 25 foot cartridges
- Good reactionary distance

Deployment Distance Considerations

Deployments from 15 – 25 feet (4.5 – 7.6 m):

- May be out of range of 15/21’ cartridges
- Fair hit probability with both probes
- Large probe spread = large amount of muscle affected
- Less slack in wires
- Larger reactionary distance

Be Careful of Distractions

- There are incidents/cases where officers have been accused of using excessive CEW exposures caused by distractions (including by nearby family members, bystanders, incident witnesses), stress, etc.
- Be alert to and avoid potential or occurring distractions and stress induced hesitations that result in unnecessary additional 5-second CEW cycles or extended exposures
- Distraction and stress may result in the officer inadvertently holding the trigger down unintentionally which may result in a constant electrical discharge of unintended duration

Controlling/Cuffing Under Power

You can go hands on with the subject during the 5-second cycle without feeling the effects of the NMI

- Electricity generally follows the path of least resistance
- Do not place hands on or between probes

Controlling/Cuffing Under Power

- Use each 5-second CEW cycle as a “window of opportunity” to establish control/cuff while the subject is affected
- Move in, control, and handcuff subject while the CEW is cycling during the 5-second “window of opportunity”

Controlling/Cuffing Under Power

- Be aware that emotionally disturbed persons (EDPs), focused, intoxicated, deaf, and excited delirium individuals may not comply with verbal commands
- The need for multiple 5-second cycles, or extended or prolonged CEW exposures, may be avoided or reduced by “controlling/cuffing under power” during the “window of opportunity” the 5-second CEW cycle provides

Avoid Extended, Repeated, or Prolonged TASER CEW Applications[1] Where Practicable

- Each trigger pull and/or 5-second cycle or discharge must be legally justified
- Avoid extended, repeated, or prolonged CEW applications where practical
- The application of the CEW is a physically stressful event
- Attempt to minimize the physical and psychological stress to the subject

Avoid Extended, Repeated, or Prolonged TASER CEW Applications Where Practicable

- Only apply the number of 5-second cycles reasonably necessary to capture, control or restrain the subject
- Human studies have not shown that CEW applications affect or impair breathing patterns
- If circumstances require extended duration or repeated discharges, the operator should carefully observe the subject and provide breaks in the CEW stimulation when practicable

Tactical Considerations

- Keep sufficient slack in the wires
- Move with the subject if they start to roll
- If only one probe hits or low probe spread, consider drive stun follow-up with cartridge still in place.

Look for a Change in Behavior

- Look AND listen when evaluating the effectiveness of a CEW deployment
- Watch the subject's reaction and look for a change in their behavior
- Listen to the sound of the CEW
- Quiet pulsing typically indicates a good connection

Look for a Change in Behavior

- Loud arcing sound typically indicates NO or intermittent connection
- Intermittent arcing typically indicates a poor connection such as a clothing disconnect

If No Change in Behavior

- Reload new cartridge and re-engage (M26/X26/X26P)
- Keep expended cartridge in place and apply a three-point drive-stun follow up
- Employ other force options, other alternatives, or disengage

Selective Targeting

- The CEW may be a good option for enclosed environments and close quarters such as houses, courts, jail cells, emergency rooms, crowd control, etc.
- Target specific

Close Quarters Video

- Small civil courtroom
- Suspect, victim and witness very close
- Bailiff deploys X26 at very close range
  - Initially forgot to arm the X26
  - Avoids victim and witness
  - Suspect incapacitated and held until backup arrives
- Would baton or pepper spray have been a good option?

Close Quarters Video

Correctional/Jail Use

- Good option for this setting
- Deploy CEW as one of several use of force options
- Good deterrent effect
- Decontamination (such as necessary for chemical agents) not a factor

Suicidal Subjects

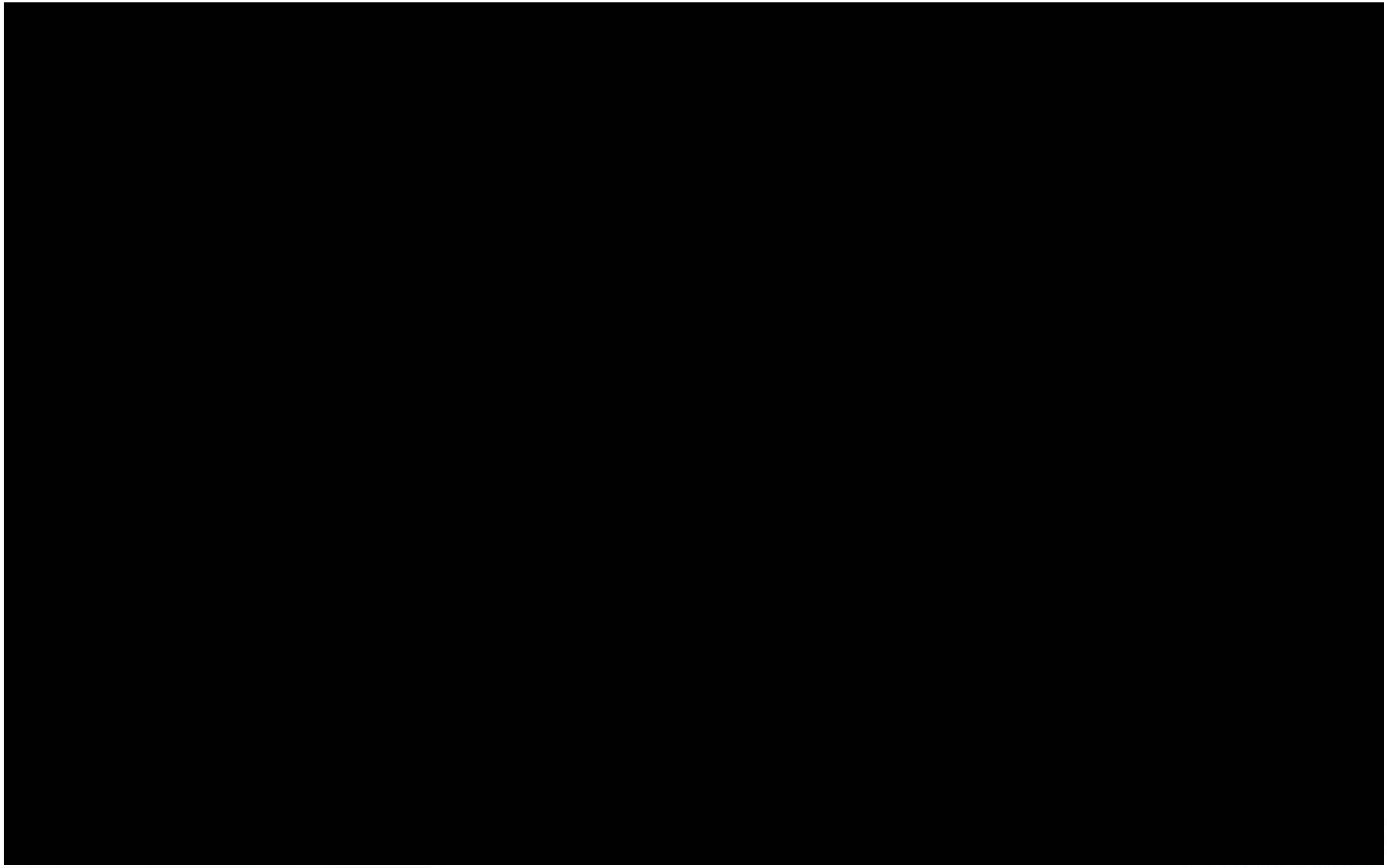
- Follow your agency basic officer safety rules/training when dealing with suicidal subjects
- Establish deadly-force cover as needed, available, necessary
- CEWs can be an effective way to deal with suicidal subjects
- The CEW is NOT a substitute for deadly force

Suicidal Subject Video

Video Learning Points

- Close quarters
- Small target (in sitting position)
- Targets arm holding the knife
- Immediately disarm and control subject

Suicidal Subject



Subject Chemical or Mental Influences

- The CEW in probe mode can be effective on subjects affected by chemical or mental influences because it is not solely dependent on pain for effectiveness
- It achieves effect or incapacitation by affecting the sensory and motor functions of the nervous system

Subject Chemical or Mental Influences

- Once the subject is controlled/cuffed, evaluate the need for medical attention
- If subject loses consciousness immediately request expedited emergency medical services and carefully monitor

Subject Chemical or Mental Influences

Drive Stun

Drive-Stun Backup

Probe deployments are usually more desirable/effective than drive stuns (that are not three-point deployments)

- NMI vs. pain compliance
- Can be applied from a safer distance
- Usually require fewer cycles

Drive Stun with Live Cartridge

- Can be effective, but the probes may deploy into the subject
- Close probe spread will likely not have significant effect or NMI
- Leave deployed cartridge in place and apply (three-point) drive stun away from probe impact sites

This tactic could result in significant injury if applied to a subject's head, neck, or other sensitive area

Drive Stun with Live Cartridge

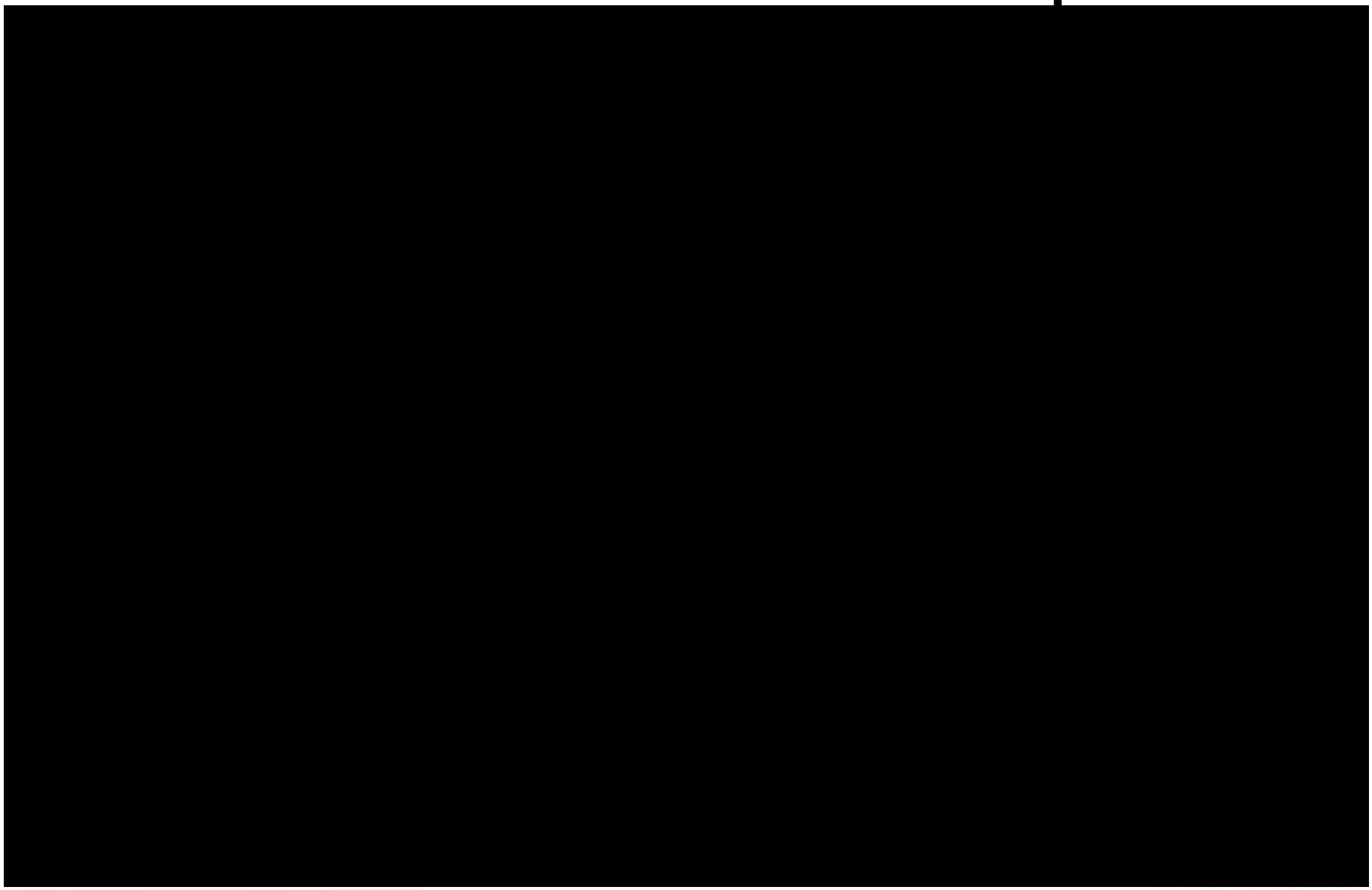
One Probe Hit With (three-point) Drive-Stun Follow up

If only one probe impacts the subject, or if the probe spread is close or ineffective, a drive stun with the cartridge still attached can act as the second probe and complete the circuit, thus may cause NMI

Angled Drive-Stun

See the Angled Drive-Stun presentation on the training DVD for more information on this technique

Drive Stun Follow Up



Drive-Stun Backup

- To use the drive stun without firing the probes, remove the live cartridge (M26/X26/X26P)
- The drive stun will typically not cause NMI, only pain compliance
- If not effective, evaluate the location of the drive stun, consider an additional cycle to a different pressure point or consider an alternative force option

Drive-Stun Backup

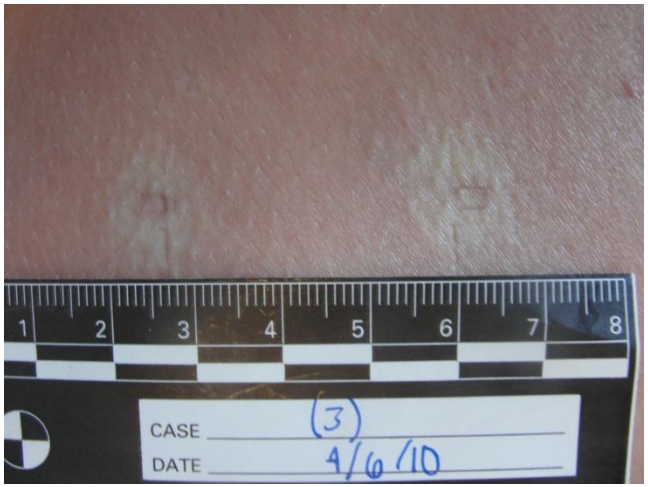
Do not hold on to a live cartridge while applying a drive stun (M26/X26/X26P)

- If cartridge gets within approximately 2 inches of the CEW, it may deploy

Drive-Stun Mode

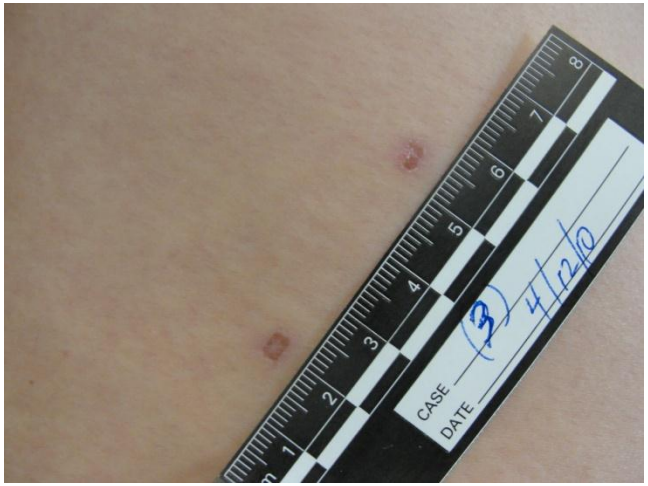
- For maximum effectiveness, drive the CEW into certain pressure points
- Use care when applying the drive stun to the neck or groin
- Stay away from the trachea, the back of the neck and the genetals

Drive-Stun Marks (X26)



Drive stun marks - fresh

Drive stun marks – 1 day



Drive stun marks – 6 days

Drive stun marks – 7 days

Drive-Stun Techniques

Animals

Effects on Animals

If animals are stunned, consider having animal control stand by to apply a restraint during the cycle

Animal Use Video

- Not a good environment for a firearm
- Successful deployment on running and charging dogs
- Pit bull video was captured on TASER CAM

Animal Use

Police/Military K-9 Caution

- If K-9 bites probe or between probes during CEW deployment, the dog may receive a shock
- An electrical shock to a K-9 may result in a hesitant, hesitating, or bite adverse K-9
- Develop procedures and train K-9 handlers and CEW operators on this issue

Post Incident

Clearly Record the Incident

- If available, use on-officer point of view (“POV”) incident recording equipment
- When safe, consider using your radio to establish record of significant events with dispatch time logs (call in):
  - Immediately at end of CEW use
  - Immediately upon subject being handcuffed
  - Person’s perceived medical status and condition and any changes

Probe Removal Policy Considerations

- May officers remove probes:
  - Common probe penetration
  - Sensitive location probe penetration
  - Uncommon probe penetration
- Proper handling of removed probes
  - Bio-hazard
  - Evidentiary value

Probe Removal Follow-up

- Note if probes penetrated skin
- Photographs of impact site and injuries
- Medical follow-up
- Ensure probe and barb are intact

Considerations for Handling Used Probes (Field Deployments)

Each agency will establish its own procedure for probe collection, retention, and disposal

Factors to be considered include:

- Unanticipated probe-related injury
- Probe in sensitive area
- Deeper embedment of probe due to movement, body position, or pressure on probe
- Evidence collection, proper storage, and retention*

Considerations for Handling Used Probes (Field Deployments & Training)

Each agency will establish its own procedure for probe collection, retention, and disposal

- Treat probes that have penetrated the body as contaminated needles (use gloves)
- Grab probe firmly and quickly pull (pluck) straight out (consistent with agency policy)
- Carefully place used probes sharp-tip first into either a sharps container or into the cartridge side wire pocket container, secure in place, and place in a secure location where no one will accidentally touch probes

Evidence Collection

Consider (consistent with legal requirements and agency policy):

- Photographing injuries, probe impact or energy arcing sites or contact points
- Collecting cartridge, probes, AFIDs
- TASER CEW Evidence Collection and Analysis Course

Arrest-Related Death (ARD) Warning Signs

Should one or more of the following behaviors manifest, the suspect may require immediate medical assistance due to pre-existing conditions, possible overdose, cocaine psychosis, excited delirium, etc. Consider having EMS standing by.

- Bizarre or violent behavior
- Signs of overheating/profuse sweating
- Disrobing
- Violence toward/attacking glass, lights, and reflective surfaces
- Superhuman strength and endurance
- Impervious to pain - self-mutilation
- Loss of consciousness
- Disturbance in respiratory pattern

Post Arrest-Related Death Evidence

- Do not assume medical examiner is familiar with sudden death, arrest-related death, excited delirium,
- Have core body temperature obtained prior to death (or as soon as possible after death)
- 1 800-UM-BRAIN – University of Miami
  - VERY time sensitive – 24 hours to collect, harvest, prepare, and freeze brain samples (www.exciteddelirium.org)
- Collect samples – for determining acute and chronic drug (especially stimulant) abuse
- Conduct Psychological Autopsy

Post Arrest-Related Death Evidence

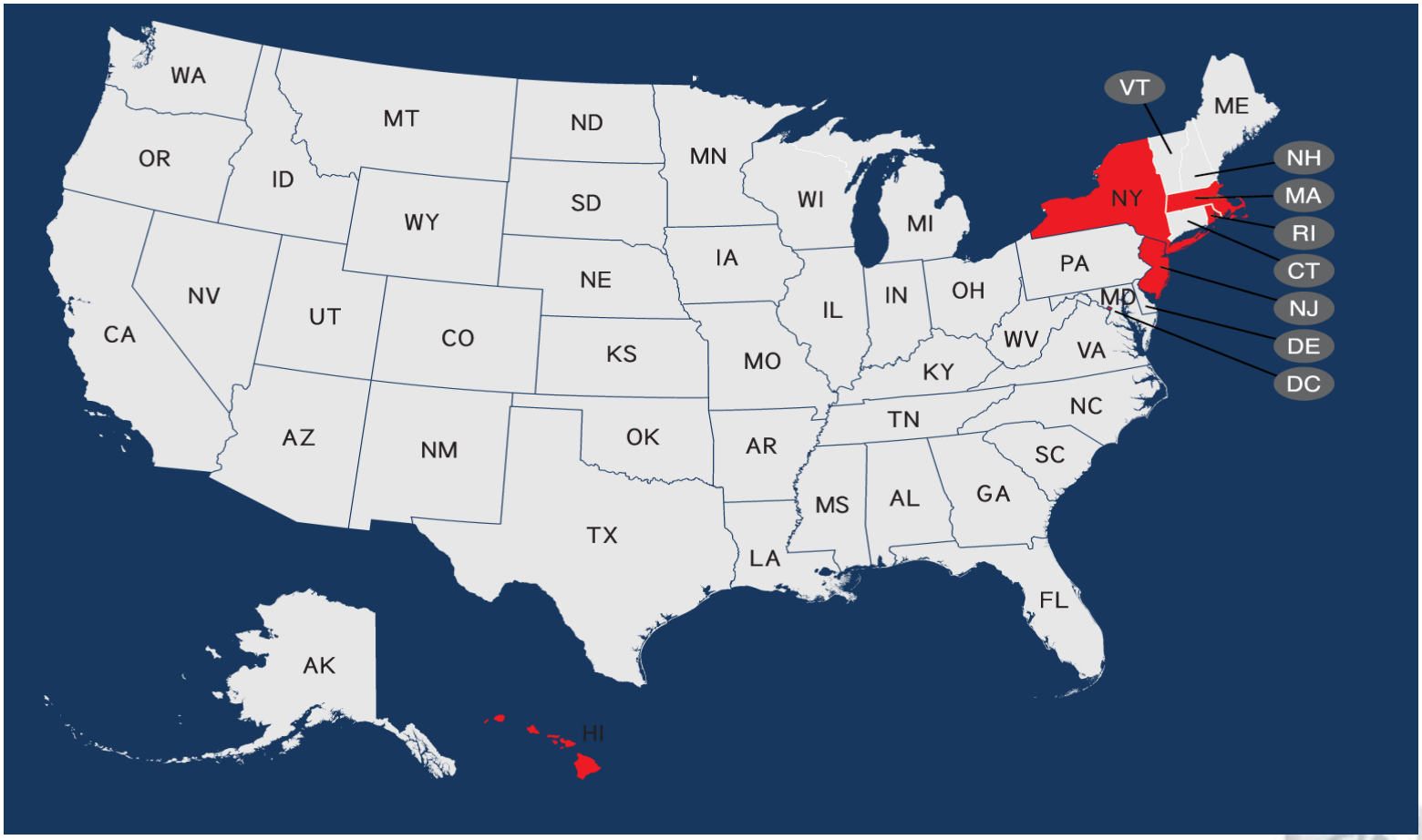
- Download CEW as soon as reasonably possible, including time-drift correction
- Collect copies of all AED/cardiac monitor rhythm strips, digital downloads, maintenance downloads, serial numbers, etc.
- Collect copies of all EMS and emergency room records
- Collect subject's clothing
- Collect and carefully maintain as evidence all expended cartridges, probes, and wires

Arrest-Related Death Responses

- Recommend PIO/Agency Spokesperson attend TASER training to understand technology/organize crisis plan for an arrest-related death (ARD)
- In the event of an ARD following the use of a CEW, refer to the ARD checklist located in the Support Materials folder
- Obtain as much information as possible regarding the incident
- Prepare media statement and provide media with information about TASER technology

Private CEW Ownership

Consumer Defense TASER CEWs



TASER CEWs are legal for citizen self-defense in 45 states*

Initial CEW User Certification:

M26, X26, X26P, X2 or X3 CEWs

- Minimum of 6 hours on the CEW to be carried/used
  - Some states have mandatory CEW training requirements
- Must use supplied TASER user course lesson plan in its entirety **(including all PowerPoint slides and instructor notes)**

CEW User Re-Certification:

M26, X26, X26P, X2, or X3 CEWs

With the release of each new set of warnings or training PowerPoint instructors and agencies are to immediately distribute and mandate review of the updated product warnings and user update course PowerPoint presentation to all officers or others authorized to carry or use a CEW.

- Must complete, review, and be familiar with User Update PowerPoint
- Must fire at least two cartridges annually
- Check www.TASER.com 72 hours prior to training for current training and warning materials

Non-Firing Drills

Firing Drills

Isolation Exercises

Stress Course

Scenarios

Conclusion and Test

Questions?